It is possible that they may for a time dispose of the surplus electricity."

"You have charge of the subways in the city?"

"Who are they owned by?" "A private corporation."

A REMARKABLE ARGUMENT.

"In granting permission to the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Rallroad companies, did you not consider that you were giving away valuable fran-

"No, because those corporations are taxpayers and the city gains by whatever improvements they

"Do you think that at some time the city will have an underground railroad? That is possible."

Mr. Kearny said corporations should undoubtedly pay for the use of the streets. He declared he would have allowed the Metropolitan company to put in any number of ducts they said they required to do their business. He would not draw any limit, and would take their judgment if backed up by the advice of electrical engineers.

I do not believe the companies intend to supply The witness said he did not know, as a matter fact, whether or not the Metropolitan company had put in more than thirty-six ducts on each side Mr. Moss read from a complaint erved on Mr. Kearny, in which it was stated that the rallway company intended going into the electrical business contrary to law

Now," said Mr. Moss, "If you have given the ire, you as custodian of these matters, are bound to remove them. Is not that so?

emplaint is that they are to furnish electricity. They could not sell such a surplus. Until they de so I have nothing to say " The witness said he believed the carrying ca-

pacity of the cars in Broadway had not been They ought to turn the teams off Broadway

during certain hours of the day," said Mr Kearny I would favor an underground road then. I behave and more, to keep pace with the increasing traffic."

As a sensible man, do you believe more cars can be run in Broadway than at present?

Yes, double the number." And what will become of the citizens of New-

They will ride"

HE BLAMES THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Kearny said he had really no legal right to cut down wires, and he really did not believe he could legally prevent any one from stringing over-Why not?" demanded Mr. Moss.

"Well, the Municipal Assembly has failed to pass our rules. They have been in the hands of a committee for a year and a half and our business has

The witness said he had done the best he could to have the rules approved, but could not do so. He could not remember the name of the chairman of the committee. "Why didn't you go and see the Mayor and have

him stir them up?" asked Mr. Moss. "Well, I didn't think he could do anything," said

the witness, smiling Mr. Kearny spoke of the difficulty he had had in having the contract for lighting for 1890 approved by the Municipal Assembly.

"How long was the contract held up by the Corporation Counsel?" asked Mr. Moss. "I can't say."

"What are you paying for gas?" "Nothing."

"I don't know that we are ever going to pay anything. It is being furnished now for nothing.

Commissioner Kearny denied that he had ever had any interest in any company directly or in-directly connected with his department. To Mr. Hoffman the witness explained that he

had nothing to do with the permission given to the Third Avenue Railroad to change its motive SLOW TO JUDGMENT.

To Mr. Moss the witness said he could not consider the ducts were for an illegal purpose until fliegally used for the sale of and delivery of electric power. If the ducts were ever used fliegally, Mr. Kearny said, he would find it out. Plenty of Ke Mr. Kearny said, he would find it out. Plenty of persons, he said, would hurry to lodge complaints against the offending company. He said he did not consider it would have been fair to limit the permit to only as many ducts as are needed at this particular time. Preparations had to be made to meet the natural growth of the city and traffic. Patrolman Edward F. Kealy, until recently employed in a clerical capacity at Poice Headquarters and confidential aid to Chief Devery, was next sworn.

next sworn. What were you doing on Flection Day?" asked "What were you doing on Flection Day?" asked Mr. Moss.

Mr. Moss.
"I was detailed at Police Headquarters."
"You went to the Uncle Sam Lodging House in the Bowery near Houston-st, and took the voters from there to the polis." went on Mr. Moss.
"I didn't I am not orazy."
"You never heard of the poolroom at the Bowery at House, start."

Houston-st? No. and I live only a block from there at Sec-

t an innocent man could find it?" ere can be other innocent men, too," said the Witness.
"That will do," said Mr. Moss

ASPHALT CONTRACTS.

R T Rokeby, president of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, which is doing a large amount of work for the city departments, was the first witness of the afternoon session. He denied that the paving laid at Pier A, last June, for the Dock De-

pariment, was cracked.

Isn't it a fact that twelve thousand yards of asphalt laid in the city of Troy were taken up and

d there?"
don't know, but I heard there had been some
is about the asphalt there. It was because
had no machinery to mix the stuff properly,
had no machinery at all. It was a political

What do you mean. Tell us all about it."
Politicians got hold of the contract and they it. Know what they were doing.
Who were the politiciatis?"
One was named Wilson, another named Kavish and the third the City Engineer of Troy, er were all interested in the job. It was ununate that they had anything to do with my hait All complaints were due to the incapacity hose who were using the process."
Is there some material here that was intended the Troy job?"

Troy job?"
I cannot give you the quantity "
I cannot give you the former New-York
as been said that the former New-York
Senator Murphy I mean—is interested in

of Senator and Company.

at is not so. I don't know him."

at is not so. I don't know him."

ar company is doing business with one of the or company is doing business with one of the or company.

The Dock Department."

The does your asphalt come from."

The Witness said he could never get any opportunity of laying pavements while Mr. Brookfield or Mr. Collis were Commissioners of Public Works. "I would like to compare their attitude with that of the present Commissioner Keating," began the witness, when Mr. Moss stopped him. Immediately there was a lively till between the chairman, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Moss and the witness.

ROKEBY LOSES HIS TEMPER.

I am going to talk!" shouted the witness. "You cannot put words into my mouth. You would put me in a wrong position in five minutes."

"Hold on!" shouted Mr. Moss. No. I won't. You have the reputation of brow-

No. I won't You have the reputation of brow-beating witnesses, but you can't browbeat me worth a cent. You are seeking —

Mr. Mazet—Will you stop, Mr. Rokeby? You are an intelligent man.

The Witness—I hope so.

Mr. Mazet—Will you give me a chance? Your Astitude is not fair, and your characterization of Mr. Mose's attitude is wholly uncalled for. You will answer the questions, and you will be given an opportunity for explanation.

Mr. Rokeby said that as the purpose of the committee seemed to be to pound Tammany Hall he wished to contrast the manner in which indevianed to contrast the manner in which indevianed to contrast the manner in the witness dimitted that he had little conversation with either Mr. Brookfield or General Collis, but that they refused to perfitt him to lay a section of his pavelued get a reputation for asphalt here.

Mr. Hockeby said he had obtained contracts in Troy.

Who assisted you? "saked Mr. Moss."

Yes we have. We lease one, and it is ours. Yes we have. We lease one, and it is ours. Ouring the examination of Mr Rokeby by Mr. Oss Mr. Culver, attorney for the Uvalde company. Ose and protested that Mr Moss's questions

MAZET COMMITTEE HALTS.

Continued from first page.

Continued from first page.

They might require the use of so many wires. I therefore granted the permit."

"Do you not know that those corporations are preparing to sell electricity for commercial purposes."

"I have seen such a statement in the newspapers."

"I have seen such a statement in the newspapers."

Were calculated to injure the company's business. Mr. Moss pointed out that the asphalt at the ferries showed the marks of horses' shoes and wagon wheels, and the witness said good asphalt must be soft in summer, so that it may not crack in winter. He receives \$2 a square yard for the work, and guarantees the maintenance for five years. In some of the streets the city demands a lifteen years' guarantee but the weight of the witness believed five years was almost too long to guarantee the work.

HAPD TO CET EVIDENCE.

HARD TO GET EVIDENCE.

Park Commissioner Moebus, of The Bronx, took the stand next. He brought the books of his De partment with him, and after identifying them and confiding them to the care of Mr. Moss, he was

Secretary Palmer, of the Department of Education, was sworn, after a clerk from the Health Board handed in a bundle of papers which Mr. Moss had called for. Mr. Palmer promised to compile a statement of the different contracts awarded by the Board of Education, and was allowed to go. James McK. Borden, of the Department of the contracts awarded by public letting and on emergency order, said it would take three months to compile such a statement as Mr. Moss desired. The present office force of the Department is three clerks. Matthew H. Moore, Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Borough of The Bronx, took the witness stand, after Mr. Borden had promised to do the best he could to get the statement ready for the committee by September 12. He was questioned about the appointment of Superintendent Thomas F. Kennedy in his Department. "What was Kennedy's business before you put him in the bridge building business?"

"He kept a liquor store."

"Why did you appoint him?"

"He was a Smart sort of a fellow, who knew all about bridges. He had experience in outdoor work."

"What sort of outdoor work do you mean?" Secretary Palmer, of the Department of Educa-

"What sort of outdoor work do you mean?"
"I mean outdoor work-you know."
"What bridges did Kennedy ever build?"
"I don't know. He knew all about bridges."
"What do you know about bridges."
"The built dams and bridges."
"Where?"

"In New-York. Some of the bridges were across

sewers."
"Teil us about your contracts for bridges."
"I never had any. I helped to build bridges. I would build a castle if I had the plans and help."
What was Mr. Kennedy doing when you made him superintendent of bridges." asked Mr. Moss.
"I don't know. I never looked in his pocket."
"Ho was he living."
"In the air for all I know."

"in the air for all I know."
Didn't he own the Ship saloon?"
I don't know. I have neard of the Ship, but I The unlawful use, yes. The assumption in the "Tom Kennedy, is he? Everybody calls him Tom,

don't they?" "Tom is his name. You wouldn't have them call him Patrick, would you?" No. Moss did not reply, and excused the witness. TALE OF EXTORTION.

He then called Elia Lucci and asked if he knew Tom Kennedy superintendent of bridges?

I keep a little store.

The witness said he wanted to go into business and ne saw Kennedy and Joseph Heves.

What is he asked Mr. Moss.

He is in the political business.

Mr. Lucci said he wanted to keep a stand on the prings.

I called on Hayes," said the witness, "and he said he would make it all right for \$500. Then he wanted \$1.00, but finally agreed to fix it for me for

I paid \$50 to Hayes, said the witness "I called with Hayes on Kennedy at the saloon on One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. I also gave a check to Hayes for \$20 and asked him why I should not make it out to Kennedy Hayes said it was all right. Kennedy was present and they told me I could have the stand as long as Tammany was in power."

which the latter did not recognize.

Tasked Kennedy why the permit was made out in Hayee's name and he told me it was better so, said the witness.

The winess said that Kennedy told him he had power to issue and revoke permits for stands on the bridge and said to him that as long as he had paid the money he would be entiried to keep the stand. Mr. Lucci said he spent son to build the stand and soil fruit and towers there during September, October and November last. Then he came around one morning and found that his stand had been carted away. The witness shrugged his shoulders when asked it as thousen the said and the money. one morning and found that his stand had bee carted away. The witness shrugged his shoulder when asked if he thought the city got the mone he paid to Hayes.

IS ITCHING FOR REVENGE.

"Oh, he's a pretty good fellow," said the witness. have got from some one whom he treated as he did

have got irons being another, said the witness, as he left the stand, " if I did not have a wife and children dependent upon me for support."

A. D. Sugarman, counsel for Lucci, said he had written to Kennedy that Lucci was about to bring suit against him and Hayes, and on July I Hayes called upon him and said that Mr. Kennedy had received all the money Lucci paid and that the reason the stand was removed was that Lucci had not attended to it.

Kennedy would do all he could to secure a permit for him to re-creet the stand, but that he could not return the money he had received."

To Mr. Hoffman Mr. Sugarman said his client had obtained no other permit than a paper signed by Kennedy, and said by Mr. Kennedy to be a forgery.

Mr. Sugarman said he had prepared a summons and complaint in legal form, but that two judges of the Supreme Court decided that they did not show sufficient cause of action. Judge Giegerich's indorsement said he was not satisfied that Kennedy and Haves were aware that the papers they gave were not legal permits, and he therefore refused any order of afrest Judge Leventrit indorsed the application "refused on the grounds mentioned by Mr. Justice Giegerich"

Mr. Sugarman said he knew nothing of Kennedy except that Hayes had told him Mr. Kennedy was superintendent of bridges in The Bronx.

Mr. Moore recalled at his own request, said that he had never signed any letter authorizing Kennedy to give Luced a permit. Such a letter was submitted by Luced, signed "Matthew H. Moore." Replying to Mr. Moss. Commissioner Moore said the description of Kennedy furnished by Lucel talled with the description of the Kennedy who was Superintendent of Bridges in the Bronx. He denied knowing anything of Haves and was about to explain his lack of authority to give permits when Mr. Mazet told him that the committee did not suspect him of having done anything without his province. Mr. Moore said under those circumstances he was satisfied and had nothing more to say.

HORGAN & SLATTERY BOB UI

John Slattery, who has the contract for sewers at Bellevue Hospital, was the next witness. There were three contracts, he said, one of \$50, which was given him by the Commissioners, and the others \$1.400 for sewers and \$1.700 for grading and concreting the grounds around the hospital. The latter were awarded by public bidding. The witness said he was \$900 lower than the next lowest bidder on the \$1.400 contract. Horgan & Slattery drew the plans for the grading and concreting.

drew the plans for the grading and concreting. The witness said he was no relative of Slattery, the Tammany architect.

J. F. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, was in an ugly mood when called to the stand and asked if he had brought the information regarding the issuance of treasury orders for work done without competitive bidding.

"Yes; there it is," he said, pointing to five large follos on the desk.

"Will you leave them here?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No. I won't."

"No; if you have money to spend in sending men around to visit brothels and poolrooms, you can pay for clerks to copy it from the books."

"Here' here!" said Mr. Mazet, "We don't want any instructions from you as to the conduct of this committee."

Mr. Keating Snally agreed to prepare a state.

any instructions from you as to the conduct of this committee."

Mr. Keating finally agreed to prepare a statement and have it ready as soon as possible.

Before leaving the stand Commissioner Keating took occasion to deny the statement made before the committee by Councilman Leich that he (Keating) had told him he would have to wait till hell froze over before he would give the Council any information as to what streets were to be repayed. "The Councilman," said Commissioner Keating, "never discussed the matter with me in my office or anywhere else."

STREETS UNSAFE BY DAY.

S. E. Woodhull, an insurance broker, living at No. 819 Jefferson-ave., Brooklyn, the last witness for the day, told of an experience which he had had on Thursday in Front-st. Shortly after noon, on Thursday in Front-st. Shortly after noon, while on his way to the store of Beyer Brothers. Nos. 262 and 264 Front-st. he was stopped by a man, who asked him the direction of Water-st. He told the stranger that it was but one block away, and then the fellow grabbed his watchchain. A souffle followed and then a second man pinioned him from behind. His chain was stoien, and when he reported the matter to the police they took no interest in his complaint. Woodhull said that Mr. Beyer told him orimes of that kind were of frequent occurrence in the neighborhood.

"That was highway robbery at high noon," remarked Mr. Moss.
"Yes," answered the broker, "a most daring offence. fence. At 4.10 o'clock the committee adjourned until September 12. Mr. Moss is preparing a statement of the work of the committee, but said he would not have it completed for some time.

YORK DEFENDS THE BOARD. SAYS IT GOVERNS THE POLICE FORCE RET-TER THAN ANY BEFORE IT.

President York of the Police Board had some-President York of the Folice Board had some-thing more to say yesterday in relation to the proceedings before the Mazer Committee, and the remarks made by Mr. Moss. He gave out the folwing statement.

terday, made a statement that he proposed to show that the demoralization of the Police Department was caused by the fault of the Commis-



"'TWAS EVER THUS."

Altgeld-"Don't put that in the platform, it will make it top heavy." Bryan-"What! After I've been lugging it around all these years. Not on your life! In it goes or I'll throw up the job.

of the force. For the purpose of, in part, proving this he summoned before the committee a large number of officers who, according to his state ment, had previously been before the Commissioners to answer charges and whose cases had been disposed of one way or snother by the Commissioners. In this way he seeks to show that the Commissioners were lenient in their disposition of the cases. As well might he have summoned persons accused of offences in any of the courts of the city and asked them what they thought of the judges or jury who had heard their cases and inflicted a punishment upon them

From Mr Moss's experience in the Police De partment, he knows as well as I, that while a charge upon its face may appear to be serious, it many cases the evidence submitted in support of such charge changes very materially the seriousness of the offence, and while the charge against the officer may be that of intoxication the evidence produced to sustain such charge may no be sufficient to justify a conviction which would justify the imposition of dismissal from the force in view of the decision of the court in cases of this kind In December, 1897, Herman B. Geron was tried before Commissioner Moss on two charges for intoxication and the charges were dismissed In September 1898 Gerow was dismissed from the force by the present Board on conviction of charges.

partment is open to the public, and the hearing and sposition of all cases are public and daily, and I think without fear of contradiction that the disposition of cases by the members of the present Board of Police will bear comparison to the advantage of the present Board with any Board of Commissioners that preceded it The Board of Commissioners that preceded us dismissed a large number of men from the force upon trivial charges, and the records in those cases show that there was no justification for the imposition of a sentence of dismissal, and this is verified by the subsequent action of the courts in reinstating such persons. Twenty-four patrolmen who were dismissed from the force by the preceding Board of Commissioners were reinstated by the action of the courts and a large number of cases are still pend-ing before the courts, and, judging from the action in the other cases, it is safe to assume that most these will be restored

vious Commissioners. This statement is made from an examination of the records. I claim to be able o try and determine any case that may be brought the city of New-York, whether he is an ex-Commissioner of Police or not; and when I try a case I am as capable of deter

There is no demoralization in the police force Its efficiency is as good to-day as if not better than it has ever been, and its action within the last sixty days has proved its efficiency and ability

nesses, among others Patrolman Keenan, that might occur before the Mazet Committee and he was dismissed from the force at this time beause, in the judgment of the Commissioners, such dismissal was proper. He was not dismissed on the charges previously tried against him, because, in the judgment of the Commissioners, he should

ot have been dismissed. 'Jeremiah Moran, patrolman, whose praises for honesty and faithful service are so loudly pro-claimed by the counsel to the committee, is an officer who has given every commanding officer in whose precinct he has been a great deal of trough the commissioner Moss, and Commissioner Moss than requested the then Chief of Police (McCuille to transfer him from the precinct that he was to

unsfer him from the presence that he was the an uptown precinic, and the payment of the dollar re-ice charge as to the payment of the dollar re-during his term, and he decided that there nothing in it. It was also investigated by McCullagh and myself and found to be abso-

Moran has had prior to the first day of January, see, eighteen charges against him and since the first lay of January, 1888, he has had six charges against him, one of them being a serious charge tried before myself, and upon which charge he was fined wenty-five days pay, and it is a very serious question but that he should have been dismissed from the force upon it. He was given upon that charge a senefit of the doubt. He has not been in any sense persecuted by either the previous Commissioners or by the present Commissioners. He need have no fear of persecution from any one within the department so long as he performs his duty is a policeman.

sioners of by the prescution from any one within the department so long as he performs his duty as a policeman.

Since my entrance into the department there has been no strempt from any outside influence to persecute any one in the department.

"Mr. Moss refers to the case of Sergeant Porter, of the Church-st station. That case was tried by myself, and the disposition of it was right and proper upon the facts disclosed at the trial.

"The present Police Commissioners discovered so much carelessness in the disposition of cases tried before their coming into the department that they adopted what they believe to be a correct policy, that dismissal from the force only follows convictions of offencer where in the judgment of the Commissioners such conviction would have to be approved by the courts.

"He calls attention to the fact of diamonds and expensive jewelry having been purchased by policemen, and that the Police Commissioners on complaint made to them would not compel such officers to pay the debts created by reason of such department to compel the payment of such debts created by reason of such department to compel the payment of such debts, and I want to state now that if any one chooses to sell a member of the Police Department diamonds or other expensive jewelry on the instalment or trust plan, he will not receive assistance from a Commissioner in compelling the officer to pay any such debt. He has no right to sell that kind of luxury to a policeman unless he is willing to take the chance of collecting his money, the same as any other business man.

TAMMANY LAWYERS GET THE PLACES. Some persons of an inquisitive turn of mind have been studying the way refereeships and receiver-The result is almost ships are disposed of. startling. It proves conclusively that those lawyers who are loyal to Tammany, zealous in Tammany's cause and deferential and humble before the leaders fare exceptionally well. That the patronage is going to Tammany men is proved conclusively by the figures, and none but Tammany men seem to have any chance. Whether the Tammany men capable of doing the work is a subject for argument, but the figures show that none but Tammany men except in isolated cases, profit by these aggregates, which many lawyers try to get. In signments, which many lawyers try to get. In many cases it is shown that the work had gone to men who are notoriously unfitted for it, and who are incapable of doing the duties assigned to them.

TO CHECK TROPICAL DISEASES. Washington, Aug 11 -Consul Boyle at Liverpoo

has called the attention of the State Department to an expedition which will investigate tropical diseases, and has suggested that it would be well to have an American on the expedition. The start has already been made on the steamship Fantee

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. Washington, Aug 11 (Special) .- The following

ARMY JOSEPH WHEELER Jr. 34th Infantry of

Academy, West Point rat Lieutenant WALTER C BABCOCK, 8th Cavalry

upon his return from Alaska will re the superintendent, Military Academy

Exptain EDWARD H LOFFHAGEN, 83d Infan rs: Lieutenant LEONARD T BAKER, 35th Infantry

Second Lieutenant CHARLES M DUFFY Volunteer Signal Corps will proceed from Angel Island by the first transport sailing for Manila, in command of Signal Corps proces.

Meade for duty

Major CHARLES E KILBOURNE paymaster is appointed and satisfied to duty as treasurer of the island of the Philippine archipelago and the Island of

Guam prain SYLVANUS G ORE assistant quartermaster recently appointed will proceed to San Francisco and report to Major Oscar F Long quartermaster, general superintendent Army Transport Service for instructions and will proceed thence to Manifa on one of the transports in charge of the animals and other public property. Upon arrival at Manifa Captain Orr will report to the commanding general for assignment to duty.

The following officers are honorably discharged The following officers are sententially continued to the from the Volunteer Army September 2.

Lieutenant Colonel ENOCH H. CROWDER, judge advocate. Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES L. POTTER, which confider Lieutenant Colonel JAMES W. POPE, chief quarriermaster, Major JOHN S. MALLORT, inspector general Captain ROBERT SEWELL assistant administration of the RUES D. NOBLE will

Acting Assistant Surgeon CHARLES D. NOBLE will accompany recruits ordered from Columbus Barracks to San Francisco the meeting that was dispersed by Lieutenant Acting Assistant Surgeon FREDERICK M. BARNET will proceed from New-York City to San Francisco for duty. NAVY.

Lieutenant Commander DEW COFFMAN ordered to the Naval Academy September 1. Naval Academy School State Academy School School State Academy School State Academy School School State Academy School School School State Academy School Sc

Lieutenant J B PATTON, detached from the Chicago and ordered to the Montgomery. Lieutenant C A GOVE, detached from torpedo station, their side of the controversy, the men promised to aid the soldiers in maintaining order in every Ensign G B RICE, detached from the Chicago and manner possible ordered to the Wilmington

Ensign K. G. CASTLEMAN, detached from the New-T. and ordered to the Nashville.

Ensign L. R. SARGENT, ordered to the Philadelphia. The following changes on the Asiatic Station are

Lieutenant-Commander H. M. HODGES, ordered to com-mand the Nero. suremant-Commander B T. WALLING, ordered to Hong Kong and Chutté

Ensigns B. C. KEENAN G CHASE and A KAUTZ. ordered to the Petrel Lieutenant J. L. PURCELL and Ensign A. S. C. SMITH, ordered to the Monterey ordered to the Concord

Ensign A. C. OWEN, ordered to the Castine

Ensigns W. H. REYNOLDS and M. S. C. ELLIS, LieuLienard B. B. HIERER and First Lieutenant G. V.
VANORDER, Marine Corps, ordered to the Renning-

Lieutenant J. A. DOUGHURTY, ordered to the Charlest Ensign H. L. COLLINS, ordered to the Wheeling, Commander H. KNOX, ordered to command the Princeto Commander W. T. SWINEBURNE, ordered to the

ommander E. K. MOORE ordered to the Helena Lieutenant J. A. BELL, ordered to the Helena.

Lieutenant J. A. BELL, ordered to the Oregon.

Lieutenants W. A. GILL and N. E. IRWIN, detached, from the Baltimore and ordered to the Monocaety.

Lieutenants F. W. KELLZOGG and J. M. ELLICOTT, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Solane.

tached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Solais.

Lieutenant J. E. PALMER, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Commander G. C. CORNWALL, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Petrel.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. PICKRELL, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Monterey.

Lieutenant E. L. BEACH, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Helens.

Commander C. H. WEST, detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Solace. utenants S. ARNOLD and E. H. DURELL, detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Solare. Lieutenant A. A. ACKERMAN, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Solace.

Ensign F. LYON, detached from the Solace, Lieutenant S. E. MOSES, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Wheeling. Busign E. P. ECKHARDT, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Castine.

and ordered to the Custine.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. HAAS, detached from the Oregon and ordered to hospital, Yokohama.

Lieutenant A. F. FECHTELER, detached from the Concord and ordered to the Solace. Lieutenant R. B. HIGGINS, detached from the Castine and ordered to the Solace. Lieutenant A. H. ROBERTSON, detached from the Cas-tine and ordered to the Solace.

Ensign T. D. PARKER, detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Monterey. ordered to the Monterey.

Lieutenant-Commander F. E. BEATTY, detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Cuigoa.

Lieutenant C. F. PRESTON, detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Wheeling.

Ensign H. C. MUSTIN, detached from the Iris and and ordered to the Oregon. and ordered to the Oregon.

Ensign B. P. HUTCHINSON, detached from the Monocacy and ordered home.

Lieutenant H. W. JONES, detached from the Helena and ordered to the Solace.

ordered to the Solace.

Ensigns R. C. BULMER and W. S. WITTED, detached from the Hennington and ordered to the Solace.

Liuctenants H. S. KNAPP and G. E. COOPER, and Ensigns C. F. SNOW, W. C. ASSERSON and A. H. M'CARTHY, ordered to the Baltimore.

Ensign H. E. YARNELL, ordered to the Yorktown.

REPORT ON APPRAISER'S OFFICE. COMMISSION HANDS IN ITS FINDINGS-COUNTER

CHARGES MADE.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Commission, consist-ing of George W. Whitehead, George W. Maher and Burton Parker, appointed by the Secretary of

and Burton Parker, appointed by the Becretary of the Treasury to investigate certain alleged irregu-larities in connection with the administration of the office of General Appraiser at New-York, pre-sented its report on the personnel of the office to-day. When the Commissioners left New-York yes-terday it was supposed that their labors were at terday it was supposed that their labors were at an end, and that they would be immediately relieved from further service. It appears, however copies of their several reports had been furnished to the Appraiser, and that the last one on the personnel of his office had called out a number of counter charges against members of his official force who had given evidence before the Com-mission. The nature of these counter charges was

not disclosed, but it is assumed that they were of such a character as to necessitate further inquiry on the part of the Commission. It has not yet been decided whether the Commission will take up this matter at once or defer it until some future time. The report on the personnel probably will be made public within a day or two.

JAPANESE PORTS TO BE OPENED.

LIST OF CITIES WHICH COME UNDER OPERATIONS

Washington, Aug. 11.-The State Department ansounces that by imperial ordinance of July 12. to foreign commerce as soon as the new treatles become operative: Shimizu, Taketoyo, Yokkalchi Shimonoseki, Moji, Hakota, Kratsu, Kuchinotsu, Misum!, Izuhara, Sasuna, Shishimi, Nawa, mada, Sakai. Miyazu. Tsuruga, Nanawo (South Bay), Fushiki, Otaru, Kishiro and Muroran.
At the port of Murran, mugi (barley, wheat, rye, oats, etc.), sulphur, coal and other commodities, designated by the Minister of Finance, only can be exported. If in any of the ports named the total amount of imports and exports falls short of 50,000 yen the port is to be closed.

QUESTION OF CLAIM ON SIOUX FUNDS. Washington, Aug. 11.-The Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department has raised question as to a negro's rights to Indian funds by disallowing expenses for the board and medical treatment of John Woodruff, a negro from the Pine Ridge Agency now at the Government Insane Hospital here. The Auditor says these expenses Hospital here. The Auditor says these expenses cannot be allowed as a charge against the appropriation for the support and subsistance of the Sioux nation until the man establishes a status as a Sioux Indian. The Interior Department expresses the opinion that neither the Sioux nation nor any tribe or branch tribe has any voice in determining what disposition should be made by the Government of the fund in question so long as its obligations to the Indians are fulfilled.

TRADE WITH DENMARK GROWING.

Washington, Aug 11.-The increasing business relations between Denmark and the United States ire indicated in a report by Consul Blom to the State Department, saying that the exchange rate to the United States was posted on the Copenhagen Bourse on July 7 for the first time, and this posting will continue twice a week hereafter.

STEAMERS WRECKED AT ST. MICHAELS.

PREVIOUS REPORTS CONFIRMED-ANXIETY ABOUT THE INDIANAPOLIS BOUND FOR CAPE NOME.

steam whaler Jeanie, confirms previous reports of the damage done to shipping at St. Michaels in he storm which raged around and off St. Michaels Island on July 12 The wrecks of thirty river steamers, thrown indiscriminately on the beach of of the gale. Of this number, Captain Mason says damage he stated exceeds \$500,000. He saw \$20,000 steamers offered for \$2.000 and other wrecks for \$100 The City of Peris was half full of water. The captain could not remember the names of the

A report from Dawson says advices received there from the mouth of the Tukon River express anxiety regarding the small steamer Indianapolis, which sailed from Nulati for Cape Nome with twenty-eight passengers. Among the passengers were Dr Jennings and W D Meyers, both of

passed out of the Tirkon into Behring Sea in the midst of a storm. The last advices received at Seattle from St Michaels came on the steam whater Jeanie. Her captain reports that he heard of no disaster to the Indianapolis. In fact, he heard of no such vessel, and it is probable that she reached her destination safely.

TO PRESERVE ORDER AT CAPE NOME COLONEL RAY HAS CONFERRED WITH MINERS St. Michaels, July 34, via Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11 Colonel Ray and the miners at Cape Nome under stand each other and until the United States Court decides whether or not powers of attorney are lega and also untangles many other legal knots the sol diers will be the dictators. Before starting with his

tred Nome and while there had several conferences

Spalding several weeks ago. that actions tending to disturbances of any kind would not be tolerated and warned them that a recurrence of the trouble sought to be attained by the passage of resolutions such as were prepared for the first called meeting would prove erious to them. He said he wanted to be perfectly fair in the matter, and treat all men as American this he intended to do to the letter. After stating

PERILS ON THE EDMONTON TRAIL

Victoria, B. C., Aug. II.-Osborne Reid and brother, of Calgarty, N. W. T., who started for Dawson over the Edmonton trail eighteen months ago, have reached here from Glenora. They say about a dozen men were lying at Glenora in various stages of scurvy and other sickness brought on by exposure and insufficient food. Some were badly frost bitten. They heard of several deaths at different points on the trall. A man named Webb, of Kansas City, died of scurvy at Frances Lake a few weeks ago. Another man named Ford, from somewhere in Eastern Canada, died near Dease Lake, about the first week in July In April they heard of the death of a German named Waldemar Wendelour. He had started for the

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Pittsburg, Aug. II.—The stockholders of the Columbia Chemical Company organized yesterday and it was announced that a large plant for the manufacture of soda ash would be built at a cost of about \$1.99,000. It will probably be erected at Respector, Obio.

Carmi, Ill., Aug. 11.—Ivy Crabtree, the girl who killed her brother in an attempt to poison her family, was arraigned in court to-day, and entered a plea of guilty, throwing herself upon the mercy of the Court. Her father, Walter S. Warthen, and her aunt. Mrs. Dixon, were present, Judge Pearce sentenced her to the penitentiary for eighten years.

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Racine, Wis, Aug. 16.—At a pionic at Union Grove to-day by the Modern Woodmen, the grandstand in the baseball grounds, twenty feet high and sixty feet long, and containing 4.00 people, collapsed with a crash. Men, women and children were piled in a heap among the planks and debris, ne was killed and no one fatally injured. At least twenty were more or less hurt.

Cleveland, Aug. 11.—Robert L. Walker, of Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court here. The liabilities are placed at over \$100,000 with no assets. President McKinley was formerly connected with Walker in a metal stamping business and lost his entire property a few years ago by signing notes for Walker.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—A destructive fire occurred.

Dallas, Tex. Aug. II.—A destructive fire occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, causing heavy losses. The Guild Building in Elm-st. extending through to Pacific-ave., was completely destroyed, and another building directly east shared a like fate. Other buildings were partially destroyed. Many heroic rescues of occupants of the fifth floor of the Guild Building were made by firemen, and it is believed that all were saved. The total loss will exceed \$250,000.

Exceed \$250,000.

Lacrosse, Wis. Aug. II.—John Miller, Frederick Voss, William Klick and William Trapp were yesterday bound over on the charge of murder in the first degree. The four were out on a drunk and met William Kehr and companion, total strangers, on the streets of this city. When asked where he was going, Kehr replied that it was none of their business, whereupon, it is alleged, the four men attacked him. Miller, it is said, drew a hunting knife and stabbed Kehr ten times, burying the knife to the hilt each time.

Columbus. Ohio. Aug. 10.—Henry Gumble has been appointed receiver of the Great Southern Hotel and Theatre Company. This step was caused by apprehension resulting from the appointment of a receiver for the company operating the hotel and was taken for the protection of creditors. The Great Southern Hotel and Theatre represent an investment of over \$900.00. The liabilities of the company are estimated at about \$300.00. of which \$190.000 is represented by a mortgage held by the Union Trust Company of New-York, and about \$100.000 by notes held by individual stockholders.

WOMAN CAPTURES THIEF

NEEDLES. SCISSORS AND HATPINS THE WEAPONS THAT COWED A SIX-FOOT MARAUDER.

When "Big Bill" Elliott goes robbing again indeed his almost certain long term in Sing Sing does not cure him of the habit—he will use more discrimination in picking places to loot than he

did yesterday afternoon. "Bill," whose other name is William Elliott, and whose last place of abode was No. 28 Howery, 'panhandled" for an hour yesterday afternoon in West Thirty-sixth-st. He got so little that he decided to change his "graft" and he made a house to house appeal for alms. Inasmuch as "Bill" is six feet two in his stockings, his pathetic appeals were aimost futile. As he wandered from door to door "Bill" kept his eye open for any chance stroke of fortune, and he thought he found it when he saw that the door leading from the areaway into the basement of No. 67 West Thirty-sixth-st. was open,

Bill' straightway entered, and, taking a hasty urvey of the contents of the room, decided to take for his portion a handsome onyx clock that stood

The house is occupied by Mrs. Kate Sheppard who conducts a dressmaking establishment there. Mrs. Sheppard employs a score or more of pretty young women and two or three little girls to run errands. Every one was upstairs attending to the needs of patrons when the burglar got into the place. Unfortunately for "Bill," a woman who happened to be on the other side of the street him, and she crossed quickly and gave the alarm. The effect was much the same as when one

Reine Nathan, fifteen years old, saw the man emerging with his mistress's clock, and with a piercing scream she clung to his coattails. other girls came down the stairs much as if the use was on fire. Euch had a needle or a pair of scissors or some other weapon equally effective in an angry woman's hands, and one had a hatpin Commanded by Mrs. Sheppard, the young women deployed to right and left, and quickly encircled "Lemme go!" he cried to plucky little Reine, but

she hung on with all her power. He finally got loose from the child, and dropping the clock he started to run. He was halted by the girl with the

No you don't!" she screamed. "Take that! And that!" "Ouch! Ouch!" cried the burglar, and he turned to go in the other direction.

"Take that!" cried a woman, with a jab of her "Yes, you brute, take that" cried several others as one by one they derted at him and prodded with their needles

The big fellow was utterly cowed by the flerce-ness of his captors, and fearing to run the gantlet he submitted until some actors from the Lambs appeared and took him into custody until Mrs Sheppard declared her girls were just too brave for anything, and an hour later a ca-terer's wagon drove up and unloaded a quantity of ice cream sufficient for twice as many girls. While the young women feasted luckless Bill' plined in a West Thirtieth-st station cell and

pilled in a West instriction. Statum is speculated as to what length of a term he will get for the charge of burgiary which is entered on the blotter against him.

"I'd sooner let de cops club me than go up against a game like that said Bill at the station. "You'se won't know what it is until you'se goes up against if Live honest, that's my advice." length of a term he will get

MILITARY TELEGRAPH RULES.

ORDERS ISSUED PUTTING INTO FORCE A NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS Washington, Aug 11 (Special) -In general ac-

ders issued from the Headquarters of the Army to-day, a new code of regulations governing the transmission of messages over military telegraph ines and lines under military rule is established The regulations have been devised by General Greely, with the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, of the Signal Corps, whose experience last summer at Santiago and in Porte Rico convinced him that systematic control was essential proper conduct of the service lines. By direction of the Secretary of War the rules were subject to modification by the commanding general of an army in the field but no other officer is permitted to have any discretion in obeying them. The rules

First-Dispatches will be sent in the following order of priority, due regard being had to the importance of messages in the same clas (a) Those relating to the movement or administration of the messages relating to the Army to the Navy of the United States, (c) messages of State. Territorial or other civil officials relating to public bush ness, (d) messages between diplomatic agents of itral governments, (e) press messages, (f) miscs

Uness having priority Second-Dispatches containing matter deemed to be injurious to the interests of the Army must be

from communicating, except to commanding off cers or under special authorization from proper military authority information by telegraph relative to numbers, movements or operations of troops, or details regarding fortifications, armaments or experiments made in connection with military mat-ters. Neither shall they be permitted to file dispatches containing opinions on military operations or other military matters relating to any part of the Army or command with which they are serving Fourth-Personal and press messages may under

conditions not interfering with military husiness, be transmitted free over field military telegraph lines that are closed to the general public. Fifth-The use of any cipher is forbidden, except in communication to and from communding officers

in communication to and from communiting officers and their superiors, or in cases of civic officers specially authorized. Personal and press codes, however, may be utilized for the economical transmission of dispatches upon filing a copy of the code with the central office and under such other resulations as may be formulated by the general communiting an army in the field.

Sixth—The chief signal officer of an army operating in the field or of a district under military control, in carrying out his general instructions will formulate necessary regulations for the management and operation of military telegraph lines under his control. General rules should be reduced to writing be clearly defined and impartially enforced.

Seventh—Messages relating to military operations

to writing, be clearly defined and impartially enforced.

Seventh-Messages relating to military operations will be received and transmitted over the flying telegraph lines when filed by a correspondent in the field who is furnished with a written permit to serve in such capacity.

Eighth-Press messages when filed on initiary fitting telegraph lines will be transmitted in the order of filing, but no correspondent will be allowed to monopolize the line. When special circumstances demand, special regulations will be formulated, subject to the approval of the general commanding the army in the field, to prevent monopolization. Ninth-Signal officers should afford press correspondents in the field the fullest relegraphic facilities consistent with the public interests.

Tenth-Unvarying courtesy and strict impartiality, indispensible qualities for successful dealings with non-military officials or individuals, are strictly enjoined on officers and men of the Signal Corps.

LIQUID AIR FOR CREMATION.

EXPLANATION OF THE MANNER IN WHICH IT CAN BE USED.

relating to a company that has been formed to conduct the cremation of human bodies by a new method, attracted much attention. The reference made to the possible use of liquid air naturally excited curiosity. At first it does not appear to the uninitiated how liquid air could be used in that way. The explanation is simple, however.

The atmosphere is composed principally of two gases, nitrogen and oxygen. About four parts of the former, in bulk, are found to be mixed with one part of the latter in common air. Now, when air has been liquefied, and is so exposed as to promote evaporation, the nitrogen will disappear first; so that at a certain stage of the proceeding armost pure liquid oxygen will remain Oxygen is a wonderful stimulant of combustion. In fact, combustion is nothing more than a chem-

iteal combination of exygen with other elements. Hence, if it could be manufactured cheaply as it can be by the method described—it might be advantageously used wherever it is desirable to facilitate burning. Although cremation is growing in favor, the tardiness with which the work is executed with the means at present employed is a distressing drawback to it. If, therefore liquid oxygen should be supplied, instead of diluted atmospheric oxygen, combustion would be greatly hastened.

Of course, it would still be necessary to use some form of fuel, as now, or else to produce heat by electric means. It has been suggested that an electric furnace might be used by the company formed at Nyack. This alone would be hotter than anything yet tried in a crematory. But if, in addition thereto, oxygen that was practically pure week also provided, all the perishable parts of a body could be volatilized much sooner than ever before. can be by the method described-it might be ad-